

A Simple Two-Phase Critical Flow Model for Long Pipes

105

flashing
 가
 가
 flashing
 가
 L/D

Abstract

A simple two-phase critical flow model is developed for estimating flashing flow rates through breaches in vessels or pipeworks. The model considers both subcooled and saturated conditions. The model has been tested against an extensive set of data from critical flow experiments with water as the test fluid. In addition, comparison of the predictions with other theoretical models is made. Results show that present model adequately predicts flashing flow rates through long pipes or large L/D geometries.

1.

flashing
 , nozzle, slit - 가
 [1]. Richter [2] general drift flux (GSL) [1]
 space-dependent model Marviken [3]
 [1].
 slit
 [4,5].
 가
 가

2.

(G_c , T_o) [4,5]
 가 (G^*)
 (ΔT^*_{sub}) :

$$G^* \equiv \frac{G_c}{G_{ref}} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta T^*_{sub} \equiv \frac{T_{sat} - T_o}{T_{sat} - T_{ref}} \quad (2)$$

$$G_{ref} = (C_d)_{ref} \cdot [2r_{ref}(P_o - P_b)]^{0.5} \quad (3)$$

$$(C_d)_{ref} = \left(1 + K + f \frac{L}{D}\right)^{-0.5}_{ref} \quad (4)$$

G_{ref} $(C_d)_{ref}$ (P_o, P_b) $T_{ref} = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (discharge coefficient)

G^* 가 ΔT^*_{sub}
 [4,5]:

$$G^* = 1 - \frac{15.2}{1 + \exp[(\Delta T^*_{sub} + 0.578)/0.188]} \quad (5)$$

가 slit

$$G_c = (C_d)_{ref} [2r(P_o - P_b)]^{0.5}_{ref} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{15.2}{1 + \exp[(\Delta T^*_{sub} + 0.578)/0.188]}\right) \quad (6)$$

(, receiving end pressure) $(C_d)_{ref}$ 가

6

가

$$G_{TP} = \left[\frac{1 - x_o}{G^3_{x_o=0}} + \frac{x_o}{G^3_{x_o=1}} \right]^{-\frac{1}{3}} \quad (7)$$

$$G_{x_o=0} \quad , \quad 6 \quad \Delta T_{sub}^* = 0.0$$

$$G_{x_o=1} = C_{dg} \left\{ \left(\frac{2k}{k-1} \right) \left(\frac{P_o}{v_o} \right) \left[\left(\frac{2}{k+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{k-1}} - \left(\frac{2}{k-1} \right)^{\frac{k+1}{k-1}} \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (8)$$

$$C_{dg}$$

2.

가 , 가 , K f
 [4,6,7] $(C_{d,ref})$ 4 $(C_{d,ref})$ 6 $(C_{d,ref})$
 가 $(C_{d,ref})$ $(C_{d,ref})$ $(C_{d,ref})$
 가 , (\bar{X}) (σ) 가

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (9)$$

$$s = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1} \right)^{0.5} \times 100 \% \quad (10)$$

$$X_i = \left(\frac{G_{exp} - G_{corr}}{G_{exp}} \right)_i \times 100 \% \quad (11)$$

G_{exp} G_{corr} ,
 n .

3.1

(6)

가 . 13
 가 . Table 1
 1284 , 0.1 ~ 16.2 MPa,
 0.25 ~ 509 mm, 40 ~ 2,335 mm .
 6 가 Table 1
 가 8 %
 10 % ,
 가
 가 (7)
 267 , 3.0 ~
 10.0 MPa, 5.2 mm 76.2 mm, 76 mm 1,778 mm
 (Table 2).

Table 1. Predictions of the subcooled inlet critical flow data with the Park model

Experiment	Pressure (MPa)	Hydraulic Diameter, D (mm)	Flow Length, L (mm)	L/D	No. of Data	\bar{X} (%)	s (%)	Remarks
Amos et. al. ^[6]	4.1 ~ 16.2	0.25 ~ 0.76	63.5	> 83	72	- 4.4	10.4	Slit Down Flow
Ardron et al. ^[8]	0.2 ~ 0.4	26.3	1,015	38.6	31	18.5	12.1	Tube Horizontal
Boivin ^[9]	2.0 ~ 10.1	12 ~ 50	700 ~ 2,305	> 37	21	- 7.6	11.4	Tube Horizontal
Celata et. al. ^[10]	0.8 ~ 2.3	4.6	46 ~ 1,380	> 10	60	- 3.2	6.0	Tube Down Flow
Fincke et al. ^[11]	0.1 ~ 0.3	18.28	216	11.8	92	- 2.4	3.3	Tube Horizontal
Jeandey et. al. ^[12]	2.0 ~ 12.0	20.13	363	18.0	88	- 2.4	6.8	Tube Up Flow
John et. al. ^[7]	4.0 ~ 14.0	0.41 ~ 1.28	46.0	> 35	57	2.5	9.9	Slit Down Flow
Marviken ^[3]	2.0 ~ 5.0	200, 300, 500	> 590 > 511 > 730	> 2.9 > 1.7 > 1.5	386	1.0	5.7	Transient Pipe Down Flow
Super Mobydick ^[13]	3.0 ~ 10.0	5.2 15.5	76 156	14.6 10	28 28	-1.6	5.6	Tube Up Flow
Reocreux ^[14]	0.21~0.34	20	2,335	117	39	- 1.8	5.9	Tube Up Flow
Seynhaeve ^[15]	0.3 ~ 1.0	12.5	541	43.3	57	- 2.0	6.7	Tube Up Flow
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.2	28	228.5	-	2	3.2	5.8	Transient, Venturi Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	5.7 ~ 7.0	12.7	108 ~ 1,778	> 5	149	- 0.9	10.5	Transient, Tube, Horizontal
Park ^[4]	0.5 ~ 2.0	1.0 ~ 7.15	40 ~ 400	> 11	174	- 2.4	5.8	Tube Horizontal

Fig. 1 Table 2

-1.1 %

8.3 %

267

Table 2. Predictions of the two-phase inlet critical flow data with the Park model

Experiment	Pressure (MPa)	Hydraulic Diameter, <i>D</i> (mm)	Flow Length, <i>L</i> (mm)	<i>L/D</i> for Tube	No. of Data	\bar{X} (%)	s (%)	Remarks
Super Mobydick ^[13]	3.0 ~ 10.0	5.2, 15.5	76 156	14.6 10	9 20	-0.4	9.6	Tube Up Flow
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	2.7 ~ 7.0	12.7	108 ~ 1,778	> 5.0	228	0.6	8.0	Transient, Tube Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.3 ~ 6.9	54	1,112	-	4	-12.6	3.9	Transient, Venturi Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.5 ~ 6.7	76.2	1,076	-	3	-19.3	5.3	Transient, Venturi Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.8	28	228.5	-	3	4.2	8.5	Transient, Venturi Horizontal

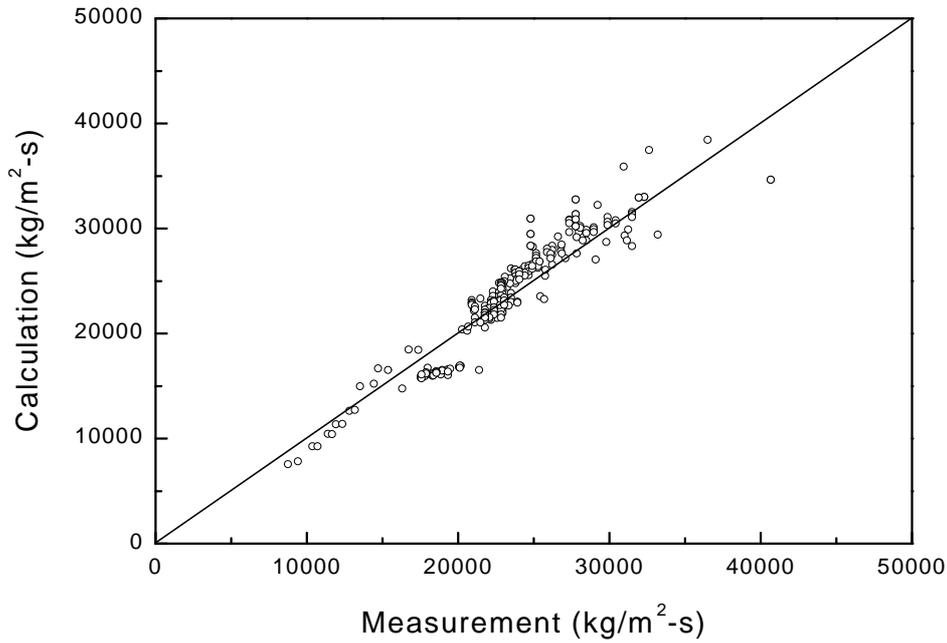


Fig. 1. Comparison between the model predictions and the test data in Table 2

가 40 mm : (1) 0.25 ~ 76.2 mm , L/D 가 8
, (2) 200 mm L/D 가 1.5

3.2

가 [17]
, 가
. Table 3 , 가 , 가
. Table 4

space-dependent model

Moody model [18], Henry-Fauske model [19], Homogeneous Equilibrium model (HEM) [1], space-dependent model Elias-Chambre model [20], Richter model [2], general drift flux (GSL) model [1]

Table 3. Selected subcooled inlet critical flow data for the analytic models

Experiment	Pressure (MPa)	Hydraulic Diameter, D (mm)	Flow Length, L (mm)	L/D	No. of Data	Remarks
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Ardron et al. ^[8]	0.2 ~ 0.4	26.3	1,015	38.6	31	Tube Horizontal
Boivin - 1 ^[9]	2.0 ~ 10.1	12	700	58.3	10	Rounded Entrance Tube + Diffuser Horizontal
Boivin - 2 ^[9]	2.0 ~ 10.1	30	2,305	76.8	6	Rounded Entrance Tube + Diffuser Horizontal
Boivin - 3 ^[9]	2.0 ~ 10.1	50	2240	44.8	5	Rounded Entrance Tube + Diffuser Horizontal
Fincke et al. ^[11]	0.1 ~ 0.3	18.28	216	11.8	92	Tube + Diffuser Horizontal
Jeandey et. al. - 1 ^[12]	2.0 ~ 12.0	20.13	363	18.0	15	Nozzle + Tube Up Flow
Jeandey et. al.- 2 ^[12]	2.0 ~ 12.0	20.13	363	18.0	73	Nozzle + Tube Up Flow
Reocreux ^[14]	0.21 ~ 0.34	20	2,335	117	28	Tube + Diffuser Up Flow
Seynhaeve - 1 ^[15]	0.3 ~ 1.0	12.5	541	43.3	26	Tube + Diffuser Up Flow
Seynhaeve - 2 ^[15]	0.3 ~ 1.0	12.5	541	43.3	31	Tube + Tube Up Flow

space-dependent model 가
. Tables 3 4
가 Table 5 Fig. 2 .

Elias et al. [1] space-dependent model 가
Richter model GSL model 가
. Richter model [2] 가 가
, GSL model [1] 가 .
Table 4 가 Fig.
3 4 (Space-dependent model Elias et al. [1]
).
space-dependent model 가 GSL model [1]
, 가

Table 4. Selected critical flow data for model comparison

Experiment	Pressure (MPa)	Hydraulic Diameter, D (mm)	Flow Length, L (mm)	L/D	No. of Data	Remarks
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	5.7 ~ 6.9	12.7	108	8.5	23	No. 2 Nozzle, Rounded Convergent + tube, Horizontal

Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	5.8 ~ 6.8	12.7	159	12.4	15	No. 2 Nozzle, Rounded Convergent + tube, Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.3 ~ 6.9	12.7	235	18.5	12	No. 2 Nozzle, Rounded Convergent + tube, Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.0 ~ 7.0	12.7	273	21.5	22	No. 2 Nozzle, Rounded Convergent + tube, Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	5.7 ~ 6.8	12.7	362	28.5	19	No. 2 Nozzle, Rounded Convergent + tube, Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.0 ~ 6.8	12.7	553	43.5	13	No. 2 Nozzle, Rounded Convergent + tube, Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.4 ~ 6.9	12.7	679	53.5	96	No. 2 Nozzle, Rounded Convergent + tube, Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.1 ~ 6.9	12.7	1,823	143.5	81	No. 2 Nozzle, Rounded Convergent + tube, Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.0 ~ 6.9	12.7	195	18.9	23	No. 3 Nozzle, Tube, Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.0 ~ 6.9	12.7	322	28.9	24	No. 3 Nozzle, Tube, Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.1 ~ 6.9	12.7	513	43.9	24	No. 3 Nozzle, Tube, Horizontal
Sozzi et. al. ^[16]	6.0 ~ 6.9	12.7	640	53.9	17	No. 3 Nozzle, Tube, Horizontal

Table 5. Predictions of all the data in Table 3 using the Park and analytic models

Model	Moody		Henry-Fauske		HEM		Park	
	Mean	s	Mean	s	Mean	s	Mean	s
Ardron et al. ^[8]	21.5	23.8	6.5	22.3	76.2	12.4	18.5	12.1
Bovin – 1 ^[9]	-18.8	11.0	-50.0	17.2	-5.3	5.7	-4.4	7.5
Bovin – 2 ^[9]	-41.0	17.0	-75.2	15.7	-14.4	27.9	-12.6	18.9
Bovin – 3 ^[9]	-3.5	7.8	-28.6	12.1	8.3	9.6	-0.2	4.6
Fincke et al. ^[11]	-2.9	2.9	-1.8	2.5	-2.9	2.9	-2.4	3.3
Jeandey et al. –1 ^[12]	-12.0	1.8	-28.2	13.1	-3.9	10.4	-5.4	5.0
Jeandey et al. –2 ^[12]	-8.1	9.3	-29.3	16.3	7.6	12.4	-1.8	7.0
Reocreux ^[14]	-65.7	10.8	-84.0	26.4	-68.0	12.0	-1.4	6.3

Seynhaeve – 1 ^[15]	-12.8	3.5	-24.0	12.3	-11.2	3.3	-1.8	6.3
Seynhaeve – 2 ^[15]	-9.4	5.5	-25.1	12.1	-8.9	5.9	-2.2	7.2

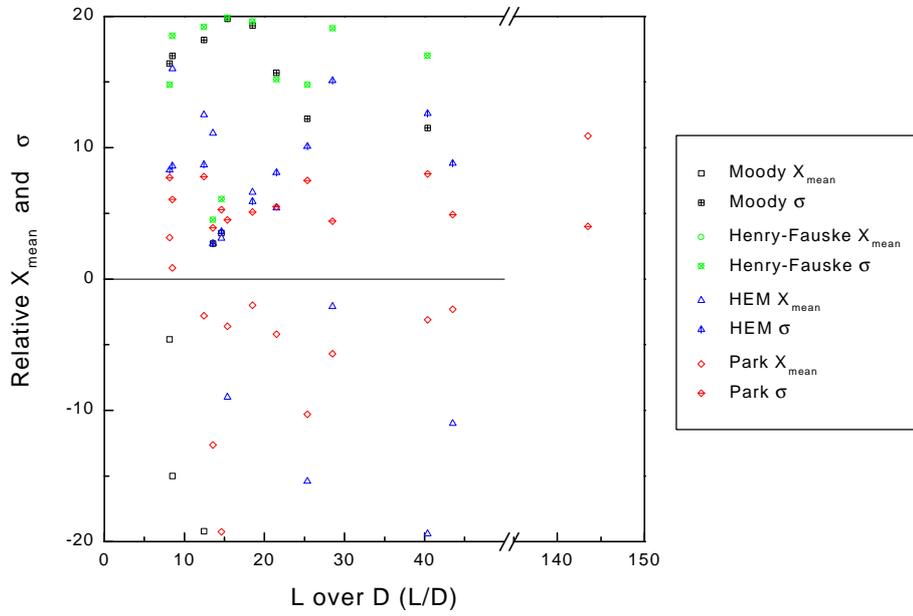


Fig. 2. Comparison of calculated relative mean differences and standard deviations between the model and the analytic models for the data in Table 4

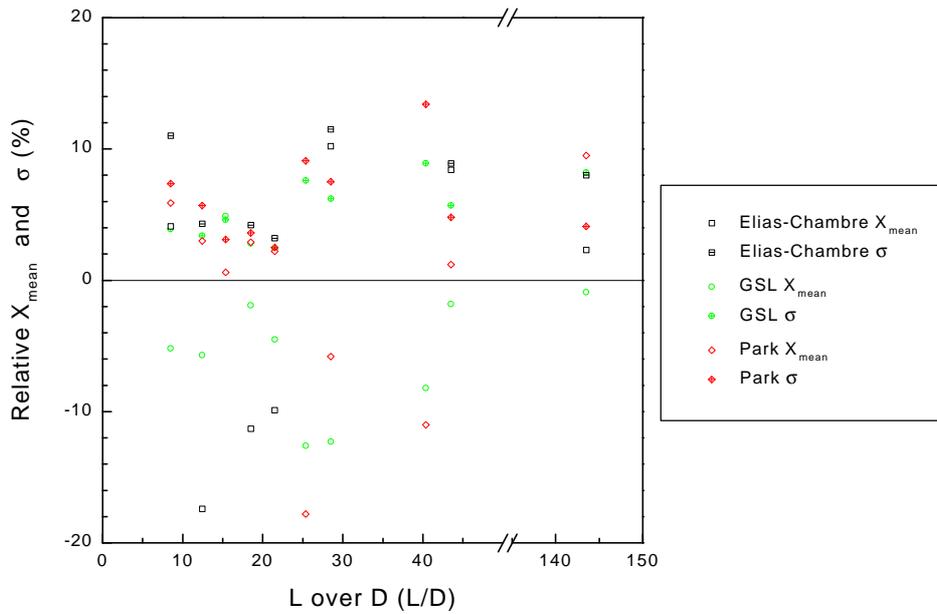


Fig. 3. Comparison of calculated relative mean differences and standard deviations

between the model and the space-dependent models for subcooled inlet data in Table 4

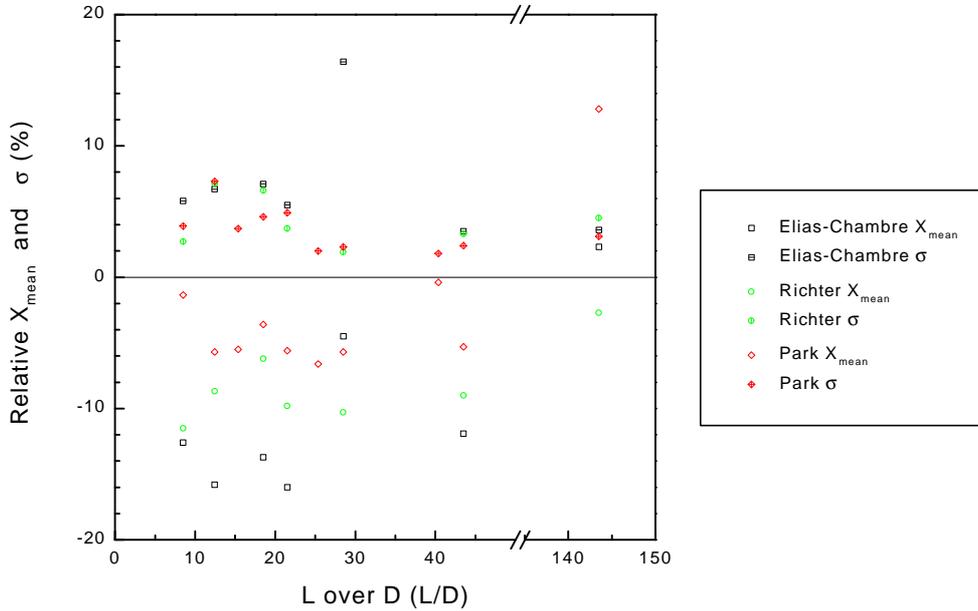


Fig. 4. Comparison of calculated relative mean differences and standard deviations between the model and the space-dependent models for the two-phase inlet data in Table 4

4.

flashing

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L/D

가 , 가 flashing , 가

(1) 0.25 - 76.2 mm , L/D 가 8 , 가 40 mm

(2) 200 mm L/D 가 1.5 .

Acknowledgement

This project has been carried out under the Nuclear Research and Development Program by MOST.

Nomenclature

$(C_d)_{ref}$	discharge coefficient evaluated at 20 °C
C_{dg}	discharge coefficient of pure vapor
D	diameter, <i>mm</i>
f	friction factor
G	mass flux, $kg/m^2 \cdot s$
G_c	critical mass flux, $kg/m^2 \cdot s$
G_{ref}	mass flux evaluated at 20 °C, $kg/m^2 \cdot s$
G_{TP}	critical mass flux of two-phase inlet conditions, $kg/m^2 \cdot s$
G^*	dimensionless mass flux, G_c/G_{ref}
K	pipe entrance loss coefficient
k	ratio of specific heats
L	(total) length of test section, <i>mm</i>
n	number of data
P	pressure, <i>MPa</i>
P_b	back pressure, <i>MPa</i>
P_o	stagnation pressure, <i>MPa</i>
T	temperature, °C
T_o	stagnation temperature, °C
T_{ref}	reference temperature, 20 °C
ΔT_{sub}	subcooling, °C
ΔT_{sub}^*	dimensionless subcooling, $(T_{sat} - T_o)/(T_{sat} - T_{ref})$
v_o	specific volume of steam, m^3/kg
x_o	quality
ρ	density of water, kg/m^3

Subscript

b	receiver system
c	critical
o	stagnation condition
ref	values at 20 °C
sat	saturation condition
TP	two-phase condition
$x_o = 0$	saturated water
$x_o = 1$	all vapor

Superscript

*	dimensionless
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